The *NORTH-CAROLINA*

MAGAZINE;

OR,

UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 7, to FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1764.

The celebrated M. de Vattel, *having very lately publiſhed his* LAW *of* NATIONS, *originally in* French, *a Tranſlation of it into* Engliſh *is lately made and publiſhed in* England; *as this Book is reckoned among the firſt for Learning, Erudition, and ſound Reaſoning, we hope the following Exttact from it will not be diſagreeable.*

AMONG the works of genius, learning, and erudition, which appeared of late, we may reckon as one of the firſt in rank, *The Law of Nations, applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns*; written originally in French, by M. de Vattel; a tranſlation of which into our language has been very lately publiſhed. The contents of this work are ſo vaſt, ſo numerous, and contain ſo great a variety of articles, that it is impoſſible to give any abſtract of them. Our deſign at preſent is to give our readers a few extracts from this valuable performance, which muſt be highly intereſting to every Britiſh reader, as it cannot but afford him great pleaſure and ſatisfaction to ſee the opinions of our own countrymen adopted throughout, and our own conſtitution produced as the moſt wiſe and happy: The quotations which we intend to make ſhall be confined to ſuch as are moſt intereſting; and yet this is a difficut taſk, ſince it is hard to find a ſingle page throughout the work that can be called diſintereſting.

The author, by way of introduction, ſhews the principles of the Law of nations, in which he obſerves, upon natural ſociety, that "Man is ſo formed by nature, that he cannot ſuffer by himſelf, and he neceſſarily ſtands in need of the aſſiſtance and ſupport of creatures like himſelf, to preſerve and perfect his own being, and to enjoy the life of a rational animal. Speech enables men to converſe with each other, and to extend and raiſe to perfection their reaſon and knowledge; and this being rendered intelligent, they find a thouſand methods of preſerving themſelves, and ſupplying their wants. Every one alſo becomes ſenſible, that he can neither live happily, nor improve himſelf, without the aſſiſtance and converſation of others. Since then nature has thus formed mankind, it is a manifeſt proof that ſhe deſigned they ſhould converſe with one another, and grant to each their mutual aid and aſſiſtance: from hence is deduced that natural ſociety eſtabliſhed amongſt men. The general law of ſociety is, that each ſhould do for others whatever their neceſſities require, and they are capable of doing, without neglecting what they owe to themſelves; a law which all men ought to obſerve, in order ro live agreeably to their nature, and in conformity to the views of their common Creator: a law that our own ſafety, our happineſs, and our moſt precious advantages, ought to render ſacred to every one of us. It is eaſy to conceive the felicity the world would enjoy, were all men willing to obſerve this rule. On the contrary, if every man would think ſolely, and immediately for himſelf, and would do nothing for others, all mankind would be very unhappy. Let us then endeavour to promote the happineſs of all; thus all will endeavour to promote ours, and we ſhall eſtabliſh our felicity on the moſt ſolid foundations."

He then proceeds to "Nations conſidered in themſelves." A nation or a ſtate (he obſerves) is a body politick, or a ſociety of men united together to promote their mutual ſafety and advantage, by means of their union. From the very deſign that induces a number of men to form a ſociety that has its common intereſts, and ought to act in concert, it is neceſſary that there ſhould be eſtabliſhed a publick authority, to order and direct what ought to be done by each, in relation to the end of the aſſociation. This political authority is the ſovereignty, and he or they who are inveſted with it are the ſovereign. It is evident from the very act of the civil or political aſſociation, that each citizen ſubjects himſelf to the authority of the entire body, in every thing that relates to the common welfare. The authority of all, over each member, therefore eſſentially belongs to the body politick, or to the ſtates; but the exerciſe of that authority may be placed in different hands, according as the ſociety ſhall ordain. If the body of the nation keeps in its own hands the empire, or the right of command, it is a popular government, a democracy; if it refers it to a certain number of citizens, to a ſenate, it eſtabliſhes a republick, an ariſtocracy; in ſhort, if it confines the government to a ſingle perſon, the ſtate becomes a monarchy. Theſe three kinds of government may be variouſly combined and modified*.

After a great deal more upon this ſubject he next conſiders the duties of a nation towards itſelf; in which he ſhews, that a nation is under an obligation to preſerve itſelf and its members; that it ought to avoid every thing that might occaſion its deſtruction; and that it has a right to every neceſſary for its preſervation. "Another of the duties of a nation towards itſelf is, to endeavour after its perfection, and that of the ſtate. It is this double perfection that renders a nation capable of attaining the end of civil ſociety: it would be abſurd to unite in ſociety, and yet not to endeavour to promote the end of that union."---- "Since then the perfection of the ſociety is what renders it proper to ſecure equally the happineſs of the body and that of the members; to endeavour after this perfection is the grand object of the engagements and duties of a citizen. Whatever therefore may hinder the perfection of the people, and that of the ſtate, or retard the progreſs either of the one or the other, muſt be prevented and carefully avoided."---"The Engliſh furniſh us with an example of the kind, highly worthy of attention. That illuſtrious nation diſtinguiſhes itſelf in a glorious manner, by its application to every thing that can render the ſtate the moſt flouriſhing. An admirable conſtitution there places every citizen in a ſituation that enables him to contribute to this great end, and every where diffuſes a ſpirit of true patriotiſm, which is zealouſly employed for the publick welfare. We there ſee mere citizens form conſiderable enterprizes, in order to promote the glory and welfare of the nation. And while a bad prince would be abridged of his power, a king, endowed with wiſdom and moderation, finds the moſt powerful ſuccours to give ſucceſs to his great deſigns. The nobles and the repreſentatives of the people form a band of confidence between the monarch and the nation, and concur with him in every thing that concerns the publick welfare; eaſe him in part of the burthen of government; confirm his power, and render him an obedience the more perfect, as it is voluntary. Every good citizen ſees that the ſtrength of the ſtate is really the welfare of all, and not that of a ſingle perſon. Happy conſtitution! which they did not ſuddenly obtain: It has coſt rivers of blood; but they have not purchaſed it too dear. May luxury, that peſt ſo fatal to the manly and patriotic virtues, that miniſter of corruption ſo dangerous to liberty, never overthrow a monument that does ſo much honour to human nature; a monument capable of teaching kings how glorious it is to rule over a free people."

In the 4th chapter he conſiders "The ſovereign, his obligations, and prerogatives."---- "We have ſaid (continues the author) that the ſovereignty is that publick authority which commands in civil ſociety, and orders and directs what each is to perform, to obtain the end of its inſtitution. This authority originally and eſſentially belonged to the body of the ſociety, to which each member ſubmitted, and ceded the rights he received from nature, to conduct himſelf in every thing as he pleaſed, according to the dictates of his own underſtanding, and to do himſelf juſtice. But the body of the ſociety does not always retain this ſovereign authority; it frequently truſts it to a ſenate, or to a ſingle perſon. This ſenate, or this perſon, is then the ſovereign.

"It is evident that men form a political ſociety,

* Our own conſtitution is an inſtance of this combination, ſince it is a mixture of all three.

ciety, and ſubmit to laws ſolely for their own advantage and ſafety. The ſovereign authority is then eſtabliſhed only for the common good of all the citizens, and it would be abſurd to think that it could change its nature on its paſſing into the hands of a ſenate, or a monarch. Flattery therefore cannot diſown, without rendering itſelf equally ridiculous and odious, that the ſovereign is only eſtabliſhed for the ſafety of the ſtate, and the advantage of ſociety.

" A good prince, a wiſe conductor of ſociety, ought to have his mind impreſſed with this great truth, that the ſovereign power is ſolely entruſted with him for the ſafety of the ſtate, and the happineſs of all his people; that he is not permitted to ſeek himſelf in the adminiſtration of affairs, to propoſe his own ſatisfaction or his private advantage, but that he ought to direct all his views, all his ſteps, to the great advantage of the ſtate and people who have ſubmitted to him. How noble a ſight is it to ſee a king of England acquaint his parliament with his principal operations; aſſure that body, the repreſentative of the nation, that he propoſes no other end but the glory of the ſtate, and the happineſs of his people, and affectionately thank all who concur with him in ſuch ſalutary views! Certainly a monarch who makes uſe of this language, and proves his ſincerity by his conduct, is, in the opinion of the wiſe, the only great man. But, for a long time, a baſe flattery has in moſt kingdoms cauſed theſe maxims to be forgotten. A croud of ſervile courtiers, without difficulty perſuade a proud monarch, that the nation was made for him, and not he for the nation. He ſoon conſiders the kingdom as his patrimony and his people as a herd of cattle, from which he may obtain riches, and diſpoſe of them ſo as beſt to anſwer his views, and gratify his paſſions. From thence ariſe theſe fatal wars, undertaken by ambition, reſtleſsneſs, hatred, and pride. From thence thoſe expenſive taxes, diſſipated by luxury, or ſquandered upon miſtreſſes and favourites: from thence in fine, are important poſts given by favour, while publick merit is neglected, and every thing that does not immediately intereſt the prince, abandoned to miniſters and ſubalterns. Who can obſerve, in this unhappy government, authority eſtabliſhed for the publick welfare? A great prince will be on his guard, even againſt his virtues. Let us not ſay, with ſome writers, that private virtues are not the virtues of kings: the maxim of ſuperficial politicians, or of thoſe who are very inaccurate in their expreſſions. Goodneſs, friendſhip, and gratitude are ſtill virtues of the throne, and would to God they were to be always ſo! But a wiſe king does not, without diſcernment, give himſelf up to their impreſſions. He cheriſhes them, he cultivates them in his private life; but in ſtate affairs he liſtens only to juſtice and ſound politicks; and who, becauſe he knows that the government was entruſted to him only for the happineſs of ſociety, and that therefore he ought not to conſult his own pleaſure in the uſe he makes of his power. He tempers his goodneſs with wiſdom; he gives to friendſhip his domeſtic and private favours; he diſtributes poſts and employments according to merit; publick rewards to ſervices done to the ſtate. In a word, he uſes the publick power only with a view to the public welfare."

" A political ſociety (continues the author) is a moral perſon, as it has an underſtanding and a will, of which it makes uſe for the conduct of its affairs, and is capable of its affairs, and is capable of obſervations and laws. When therefore a people confer the ſovereignty on any one perſon, they inveſt him with their underſtanding and will; and make over to him their obligations and rights, ſo far as relates to the adminiſtration of the affairs of ſtate, and the exerciſe of the public authority; thus the ſovereign or conductor of the ſtate becoming the ſubject, in which reſide the obligations and rights relative to government, in him is found the moral perſon, who, without abſolutely ceaſing to exiſt in the nation, acts from henceforwards only in and by him. Such is the origin of the repreſentative character atributed to the ſovereign. He repreſents the nation in all the affairs it was capable of managing as ſovereign. It does not debaſe the dignity of the greateſt monarch, to attribute to him this repreſentative character; on the contrary, nothing can make him ſhine with greater luſtre; for by this means the monarch unites in his own perſon, all the majeſty that belongs to the entire body of the nation.

" The ſovereign thus cloathed with the public authority, with every thing that conſtitutes the moral perſonality of the nation, is under the obligations of that nation, and inveſted with its rights.

" All the general duties of a nation towards itſelf,

itſelf, particularly regard the ſovereign. He is the depoſitory of the empire, and of the power of commanding whatever relates to the public welfare; he ought, therefore as a tender and wiſe father, and as a faithful adminiſtrator, to watch for the nation, to take care of preſerving it, to render it more perfect, to better its ſtate, and to ſecure it as much as he is able, from every thing that threatens its ſafety or its happineſs. From thence he receives all the rights of a nation, to preſerve and improve itſelf; all theſe rights reſide in the ſovereign, who is therefore indifferently called the conducter of the ſociety, ſuperior, prince, &c.

"The ſovereign ought to be well acquainted with the nation he is to govern, ſince he is to watch over its preſervation and perfection. The Duty which the law of nature here impoſes on the conductors of nations, is of extreme importance, and of very great extent. They ought to know exactly all the countries ſubject to their authority, their qualities, defects, advantages, and ſituation with regard to the neighbouring ſtates; and they ought to obtain a perfect knowledge of the manners and inclinations of their people, their virtues, vices, talents, &c. All theſe branches of knowledge are neceſſary to enable them to govern *properly*.

"The prince derives his authority from the nation; and it is exactly equal to what they have intruſted him with. If the nation has ſtrictly and ſimply inveſted him with the ſovereignty, without limitation, or diviſion, he is ſuppoſed to be inveſted with all the prerogatives, without which the ſovereign command and authority could not be exerted in the manner moſt conducive to the public welfare. Theſe are called *regal prerogatives*, or the *prerogatives of majeſty*.

(To be continued.)

NEWS.

LONDON, May 19.

They write from Portſmouth, that an additional number of carpenters, riggers, &c. are now employed in his Majeſty's arſenals and yards, to forward the repairs of ſevertl men of war and naval ſtores, which are ordered to be got ready with the utmoſt expedition. This, together with the number of ſhips already in commiſſion, and other beneficial regulations, has made the commercial affairs of Portſmouth wear a better appearance than is uſually to be found in times of peace.

May 27. Before the unfortunate Mr. Sampſon received judgment, he addreſſed the Court as follows:

My Lords,

"After having voluntarily pleaded guilty, I humbly wait to receive Sentence of the Law. Great as my Crime is, his Majeſty's Mercy is ſtill greater; and if in my paſt Conduct any Circumſtances have happily happened, by which I have (under God) been the Means of ſaving the Lives of any of his Majeſty's Subjects (and with Truth I can ſay that I have ſaved above 200 from periſhing) I hope thoſe Circumſtances will, in ſome Meaſure, recommend me, a truly ſincere Penitent, to his royal Mercy; and if it ſhall be his gracious pleaſure to ſave that forfeited Life, which before had been the Means of ſaving many others, the Remainder of it ſhall be ſpent in a Manner becoming the Situation of one ſenſible of that ineſtimable Bleſſing. My Lords, I applied to the Court laſt Seſſions to put off my Tryal, in order that I might be able to lay many favourable Circuſtances before this Court, that might incline your Lordſhips to Mercy; but being adviſed that thoſe Circumſtances were more proper to be laid before his Royal Majeſty, I confeſſed that Guilt, which in Conſcience I could not deny. Your Lordſhips are men, you feel as men, and, perhaps, may now feel Compaſſion for an unhappy Youth truly Penitent, and not yet twenty Years of Age. Permit me, my Lords, to add, that if your Lordſhips, who are now proceeding according to ſtrict Law, ſhall be pleaſed to render me any compaſſionate Services, that Obligation to myſelf and my worthy Relations (now involved in my Sufferings, but not in my Guilt) will never be forgotten. But my Lords, if after all, the bitter Cup of Juſtice is not to be removed from me, I humbly ſubmit to thy will, O God, in whom I truſt."

June 5. On Sunday Night, at near Eleven o'Clock, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, diſpatched from the Secretary of State's Office, came to Newgate, and brought a Reſpite, during the King's Pleaſure, for Michael Sampſon, who on his own Confeſſion was convicted of Forgery, and received Sentence of Death, at the laſt Seſſion at the old Bailey, and was one included in the Death Warrant, to ſuffer with the other ſeven Malefactors To-morrow.

This

This joyful News was immediately reported to the unfortunate Youth, (who was then at his Devotions) and as ſoon as he could recover from the Extacy of Joy for his Deliverance, he glorified God, bleſſed his moſt Gracious Majeſty, and prayed for his worthy humane, generous Friends.

*** This Perſon was the principal Means of ſaving the Crews of two Veſſels, the one bound to Ireland, where he went to ſettle Buſineſs; the other to England on his Return, when the Commander of each had given up all Hopes of ſaving Ship, Cargoe, or Paſſengers.

The Star and Badge of the Order of the Bath, which Lord Clive carries over with him to the Eaſt-Indies, are ſaid to be as magnificent as any ever yet made. There are, it ſeems, but two others like them in this kingdom, one belonging to his Majeſty, the other to the Earl of Northumberland, the preſent Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the centre of the ſtar is a very large brilliant of conſiderable value, encompaſs'd with the three crowns, which are ſet with yellow diamonds: The letters of the motto (TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO) are formed alſo of diamonds, and placed on a kind of crimſon enamell'd ground. Thirty-two large diamonds compoſe the exterior ring, and the rays iſſuing from it are made up of diamonds of different ſizes, which gradually leſſen 'till they die away, (as it were) and come to a point. The badge of the order is alſo adorned with many brilliants beautifully diſpoſed: In the centre is a very large and fine agate, with the crowns and other enſigns of the order cut in *alto relievo*; and the letters of the motto are moſt beautifully enamell'd upon gold. It is imagined, that though the natives of India are exceedingly expert in works of enamel, and in ſetting of precious ſtones, yet nothing more elegant has ever appeared in any of the Nabob's courts.

The vaſt Quantities of Warlike Stores now ſhipping on board the Flota for New-Spain, as well as the extraordinary Naval Force appointed to attend it, occaſion no ſmall Speculation among the Politicians at Madrid.

It is now ſaid 12,000 *Men, Land Forces, will be granted to the Eaſt India Company, to act in Conjunction with their own Forces, the better to re-eſtabliſh the public Tranquility in Aſia.*

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 9.

The 29th ult. in the Evening, Capt. Hunt arrived here from Turk's Iſland, in 11 Days: He ſays, the French hgve erected three Monuments of 80 Feet high, one of white Stone, is on the Grand Key, and the other on the Sand Key; they are built entirely of Stone, and the Materials were all brought from Old-France: The 64 Gun Ship, Brig and Xebeck, after leaving a few People to keep Poſſeſſion of their Works, went to Cape Francois, and from thence were to proceed for Cape Nicholas in order to erect ſome ſtrong Fortifications on the Mole; after which they gave out they were to return with ſettlers for Turks-Iſland, and that they were fully determined in Caſe of another War, to cut off all Supplies from the Iſland of Jamaica.

Extract of a Letter from Niagara, *dated* July 15, 1764.

"Laſt Sunday Afternoon the Snow Johnſon arrived here from Ontario, with Sir William on board; who ſince his Arrival has been much buſied in holding Councils with the Indians, of whom there are now at this Place above 1000, of different Nations, ſome to join and proceed with the Army; ſome with Peltry, expecting Trade to be opened; and others to treat of Peace. This Morning 105 Men of the Folles Avoines, arrived here, and are now in Council in the Fort. The Senecas have been expected for ſeveral Days paſt, but are not yet come in: We are informed that there are about 900 of them and the delawares aſſembled together. It is whiſpered about, that if they don't come in, in a few Days, the Army will march againſt them. The Army in the Boats was 8 Days in the Paſſage from Fort Ontario hither, having met with ſome violent Storms, in which four of the largeſt Boats were caſt away and wrecked to pieces; the Mens Lives were all ſaved, and moſt of the Proviſions and Baggage. About two-thirds of the Army, with their Boats, &c. are got over the Carrying Place, and the Remainder will be over in two or three Days. We have now four Veſſels on Lake Erie; the laſt of which ſet out for Detroit Yeſterday. A few days ago, a Soldier was fired at by an Indian on the Carrying Place; the Ball ſtruck the Haverſack on his Back, the things therein prevented its entering his Body; he returned the Fire, and made his Eſcape to one of the little Poſts. If Sir William's indefatigable

Deligence,

Diligence and influence over the Indiads does prevent it, we'll be at Loggerheads with them in a few Days."

Extract of a Letter from Niagara, Auguſt 2.

"We are here, attending the Congreſs Day after Day, with about 1300 Indians of different Nations, ſome of whom have come 600 Miles. They have concluded a peace with Sir William Johnſon, except the Delawares and Shawanaſe, whom we have, near a month, waited for, as they are to bring their Priſoners, in order to be delivered up. We expect to ſet off for Detroit in a few days, having every thing ready for that Purpoſe."

Another Account of Indian Affairs.

Our Advices from Above, relating to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTON, his Expedition to Niagara, are of ſeveral dates, equally of good Authority: They affirm, That there are upwards of 2000 Indians of different Tribes attending the Treaty, ſome to join and proceed with the Army, ſome with Peltry expecting Trade to be opened, and others to treat of Peace, ſome of whom it is ſaid came the Diſtance of 600 Miles; That Sir WILLIAM having made Peace with all the Nations of Indians that were there, on the 6th of Auguſt left Niagara, and on the 7th returned ſafe to FORT ONTARIO. That by this Peace the Delawares are to give up two of their principal People, for the Performance of which three Seneca Chiefs are now Hoſtages at Fort Ontario. And,—That Col Bradſtreet, with his Army, left Niagara the 6th of Auguſt, on his Way to Detroit.

NEWBERN, Sept. 14.

On Wedneſday laſt, a Perſon came to this Town from the Northward, who appeared in the Character of a Recruiting Officer, and ſaid he belonged to the 17th Regiment, and was going to the Governor with Diſpatches; but in the Virginia Gazette, of the 24th of Auguſt, an Advertiſement appears, dated the 9th of Auguſt from Philadelphia, wherein one Michael Iſaac, alias Michael Iſaac Jones, is ſaid to have defrauded one John Bullman of 56 Dozen of Stockings, and alſo cheated others, and was abſconded, and a Reward of Ten Pounds offered to apprehend him; alſo in ſaid Gazette, another Advertiſement appears, wherein a Perſon exactly anſwering the Deſcription there given of ſaid Jones, is ſaid to have been at Williamſburg, and defrauded ſeveral Perſons there, and was abſconded: As the Perſon above mentioned exactly anſwers the Deſcription of ſaid Jones, and has refuſed to ſhew any Public Packets or Letters with which he pretended to be charged, or to give any ſatisfactory Account of himſelf, he has been apprehended and committed to the Goal of this County, where he now lies.

We hear from Halifax, that at the Superior Court there now ſitting, no leſs than Sixteen Criminals are in that Goal, to take their Tryals this Court, moſtly for Horſeſtealing; ſeven or eight of them had been tryed when our Account came away, and had been convicted, and 'twas ſuppoſed the reſt would be found guilty. 'Tis ſaid Horſeſtealing is become ſuch a Practice in the back Parts of the Province, that it is with Difficulty a Perſon can keep a good Horſe.

At a Common-Council held at the Court houſe in *Newbern*, the Third Day of *September*, in the Fourth Year of the Reign of his Majeſty *GEORGE* the Third, King of *Great Britain*, *&c.* and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty Four, before the Worſhipful THOMAS HASLEN, Eſq; Mayor of the ſaid Borough, RICHARD FENNER, Eſq; Recorder, SAMUEL CORNELL, RICHARD COGDELL, JOHN CLITHERALL, and THOMAS SITGREAVES, Eſquires, Aldermen, and the major Part of the Common-Council of the ſaid Borough, being then and there preſent.

An ACT, for Eſtabliſhing Markets in the Borough of Newbern, *and for regulating the ſame.*

WHEREAS divers Inconveniencies do daily happen, as well to the Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough, as to the Country People who bring Proviſions to ſell therein, for want of a ſettled known Place for the vending and buying thereof; in as much as they who bring Proviſions to the ſaid Town, are generally obliged to hawk the ſame about in order to look for a Purchaſer, whilſt many of the ſaid Inhabitants are diſtreſſed for want thereof: And whereas his Majeſty GEORGE II, of happy Memory, late King of *Great Britain*, and ſo forth, did, by his Royal CHARTER of Incorporation, bearing Date the Thirty Firſt Day of *May*, in the Thirty Third Year of his Reign, amongſt other Things, grant unto the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the ſaid Borough, full Power and Authority to hold Two Markets Weekly within the ſaid Borough, *viz.* on every *Wedneſday* and every *Saturday*.

Therefore,

Therefore, in Purſuance and Execution of the ſaid Power, and for remedying the Inconveniences aforeſaid, to the End that all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough, Poor as well as Rich, may be the better accommodated and ſupplied with Proviſions, by knowing where to reſort for the purchaſing thereof; and alſo for accommodating the Country People with a proper and convenient Place for vending ſuch Articles of Proviſion as they ſhall reſpecſively bring to the ſaid Town; *It is Ordained and Eſtabliſhed, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commons in this Common Council aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame*, That the open Space or Floor under the Court-houſe in *Newbern* aforeſaid, and the open Ground round about the ſame, be, and the ſame is hereby Eſtabliſhed, made and appointed, to be the Market Place of the ſaid Borough, for the vending and ſelling of Cattle, Goods Wares and Merchandizes, and all Manner of freſh Proviſions, of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Swines Fleſh, Veniſon, Poultry, Corn, Meal, Flour, Butter, Eggs, and Garden Wares.

And it is Ordained, That on the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel next, being the Twenty Ninth Day of this Inſtant *September*, and on every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* afterwards, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for all Butchers, Poulterers, Country Planters, and others, to bring to the ſaid Market, all Manner of Cattle, Goods Wares and Merchandiſes, and there ſell and utter the ſame; and alſo to hang up, or put to open Shew or Sale, his or their Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Swines Fleſh, Veniſon, Poultry, Corn, Meal, Flour, Butter, Eggs, and Garden Wares, from Sun riſe until Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on *Saturdays* between the Firſt of *May* and Firſt Day of *October*, from the Hour of Four of the Clock until the Hour of Ten of the Clock in the Afternoon.

And for remedying the Inconveniences that do and may ariſe from the vending corrupt, unſound, and adulterate Proviſions, which is a Nuſance of the moſt dangerous Nature, and hurtful to the Health of his Majeſty's Subjects, by Perſons hawking the ſame about in the Out ſkirts, and other Parts of the ſaid Borough, whereby they evade the Inſpection of the Chief Magiſtrate, whoſe Duty it is, as far as in him lies, to prevent and prohibit the ſame from being ſold, or impoſed upon his Majeſty's Subjects: And alſo, for the better Encouraging of Country Planters and others to bring in and furniſh the ſaid Markets with wholeſome Proviſions on the Days aforeſaid, and that they may have the greater Certainty of ſelling and diſpoſing of the ſame; *It is Ordained, by the Authority aforeſaid* That from and after the ſaid Twenty Ninth Day of *September*, no Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall hawk about, or expoſe to Sale, any Proviſions on any other Day or Place except ſuch Part as ſhall remain unſold after the Hour of Ten of the Clock on the Market-days aforeſaid; under the Penalty of Five Shillings Proclamation Money; to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offenders Goods, and applied for the Public Uſe and Benefit of the ſaid Corporation.

And it is likewiſe Ordained, (in Regard the Markets are principally intended for the Benefit of Houſe-keepers who buy for their own private Uſe,) That the Retailers or Traders of this Borough who buy Corn, Meal, Butter, and Eggs, to ſell again, ſhall not enter into the ſaid Market to buy from the Country People to carry the ſame to their Houſes or Shops, until after the Hour of Nine of the Clock on the reſpective Days, to the End that Houſe-keepers may have an Opportunity of providing themſelves in the Morning at the firſt Hand; upon Pain, that every ſuch Retailer ſo offending, ſhall, every Time offending herein, forfeit the Sum of Forty Shillings, Proclamation Money; to be levied by Sale of his or her Goods, and applied for the Public Uſe and Benefit of the ſaid Corporation.

And to the End that Foreſtalling, Regrating and Ingroſſing of Proviſions may be the better prevented, that no Perſon or Perſons, from and after the ſaid Twenty Ninth Day of *September* Inſtant, ſhall buy, or cauſe to be bought, any Proviſions or Victuals within the ſaid Borough of *Newbern* coming to the ſaid Market, or make any Bargain, Contract or Promiſe, for the ſame, or any Part thereof, ſo coming as aforeſaid, upon Pain, that every ſuch Foreſtaller, Regrator, or Ingroſſer, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Forty Shillings, Proclamation Money; to be levied and applied as aforeſaid.

Provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to hinder any Perſon whatſoever, during the Times of Slaughtering Beef and Pork for Exportation, from ſuppling the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town with ſo much or ſuch Parts thereof as they ſhall be minded to purchaſe for their private Uſe.

And Provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall hinder, or be conſtrued to hinder any Perſon exerciſing the Trade, Myſtery, or Calling of a Butcher within the ſaid Borough of *Newbern*, from exerciſing the Trade, Myſtery, or Calling, as fully and effectually, as if this Act had not been made: Provided that ſuch Butcher ſhall expoſe his Meat at the Market Place aforeſaid.

Advertiſements.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Newbern Packet, *from* Barbadoes, *and to be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, at the Subſcriber's Store in* NEWBERN;

A Parcel of choice young SLAVES. Alſo to be ſold at ſaid Store, Wholeſale or Retail, old Barbadoes Spirit, Rum, Sugar, and dry GOODS.

THOMAS HASLEN.

Sept. 14, 1764.

STOLEN or taken by Miſtake, out of the Store of Meſſrs. Knight and Green, in Newbern, on the 12th or 13th Inſt. A Pair of Saddle Bags; containing a Surveyor's Compaſs, and Chain, a ſhort Scale, one Pair of Braſs Dividors, a Parcel of Warrants for Land, and other Papers. Any Perſon who may have them, or ſhall find the ſame, are deſired to deliver them to Mr. Thomas Sitgreaves in Newbern, and they ſhall be well rewarded for their Thouble, by

Chriſtopher Neale,

N. B. The Saddle Bags is branded on the Side that lays next the Saddle thus, W. S.

AT a Veſtry held at the Church in Newbern, for *Chriſt-Church* Pariſh, in *Craven* County, on the 30th Day of *Auguſt* laſt, it was then ordered, That all perſons having any Claim againſt ſaid Pariſh, do exhibit the ſame to the ſaid Veſtry on Thurſday the 4th of *October* next, at the Church aforeſaid: At which Time and Place the former Churchwardens, and all Perſons who may have any Monies in their Hands belonging to ſaid Pariſh, are requeſted to attend and ſettle their Accounts, as the VESTRY will then ſit to tranſact the Parochial Buſineſs. JOHN SMITH, *Clk.* Veſtry.

Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be

PUBLISHED,

A Collection of all the Acts of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Uſe, from the firſt Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Reviſal of the Laws publiſhed by the Commiſſioners ſome Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is deſigned as the Frſt Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the preſent Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the preſent Time, being already publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and thoſe that have had their Effect, expired, or obſolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, ſhewing when repealed, or how otherwiſe provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King *CHARLES* the Second. Perſons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, ſhall have their Orders immediately complied with.

To be SOLD,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 520 Acres, lying in *Chowan* County, pleaſantly ſituated on *Edenton* Bay, and divided from the Town Lands, by a ſmall Creek: There is a genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with all convenient Out-Houſes on it, being the Seat of the late Hon. *John Rieuſſett*, Eſq. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

John Harvey,
Joſeph Hewes,
Samuel Swift, } *Executors.*

September, 7, 1764.

JUST imported, and to be ſold, by the Subſcriber very cheap, for ready Money or Produce, a parcel of likely healthy young Negroes.

Samuel Cornell.

Cuſtom Houſe, London, Nov. 25, 1765.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Acts of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to his Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

For *ANTIGUA*, Directly,

The Sloop TRYAL,

JOHN SCOTT, COMMANDER:

NOW lying at NEWBERN; very well accommodated for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, enquire of the Maſter, at Richard Ellis's, Merchant, in NEWBERN.

Lately PUBLISHED,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington*.

NEWBERN: Printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this MAGAZINE, at 4 *d.* a Number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inſerted, at *Three Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Two Shillings* for every Continuance. Any ſingle Number may be had to complete Setts, at 4 *d.*